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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/810,779	03/25/2004	Cem Basceri	MI22-2515	9601
21567	7590 02/16/2006		EXAMINER	
WELLS ST. JOHN P.S.			LE, DUNG ANH	
601 W. FIRST AVENUE, SUITE 1300 SPOKANE, WA 99201			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
.			2818	
			DATE MAILED: 02/16/2006	6

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/810,779	BASCERI ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	DUNG A. LE	2818				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period v - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tir vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on	 ∙	•				
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This	action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	53 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>40-48</u> is/are pending in the application	٦.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>40-48</u> is/are rejected.	6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>40-48</u> is/are rejected.					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a	n)-(d) or (f)				
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of:						
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage						
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).						
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
		•				
Attachmont(c)		Dl.				
Attachment(s) 1) ⊠ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summar	/ (PTO-413)				
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail D	Date				
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	5) Notice of Informal 6) Other:	Patent Application (PTO-152)				
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office	o) oner	8020608				
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DETAILED ACTION

The previous Office action has been withdrawn. This is a new ground of rejection.

Oath/Declaration

The oath/declaration filed on 3/25/20044 is acceptable.

Specification

The specification has been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors. However, the applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of which applicant may become aware in the specification.

Claim Rejections

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 40 and 47 are rejected under 35 USC 102 (b) as being anticipated by Ying et al. (6,231,744 B1).

Art Unit: 2818

Ying teaches a circuit construction (Refer to Figs. 2-2B and related texts), comprising:

a substrate 26;

substantially crystalline electrically insulative material 22 (aluminum oxide is crystalline electrically insulative material, also regard **claim 47**) a over the substrate;

a plurality of openings 28 extending within the substantially crystalline electrically insulative material (column 9, lines 55-60); and electrically conductive material 32 within the openings 28 and corresponding to quantum dots 34 (column 10, line 5 and Fig. 2B).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 44-46 and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Ying et al. in view of the following remark.

Art Unit: 2818

Regarding claim 44, Ying et al. teaches the claimed invention as cited in claim 40 including the substantially crystalline electrical insulative material consists essentially of aluminum oxide 22, but fails to teaches the substantially crystalline electrical insulative material consists essentially of titanium oxide as cited in current claim 44.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form a plurality of openings within the titanium oxide, this material is commonly used to protect the contact region and provide a high-performance electron emitting device capable of emitting a large amount of electrons, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended application.

Claims 45-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Ying et al. in view of the following remark.

Ying et al. teaches the claimed invention as cited in independent claims 40 and 44 including metal as the electrically conductive material is filler in nanohole [col 9, line 65], but fails to teaches the electrically conductive material comprises

Art Unit: 2818

titanium and the electrically conductive material comprises tungsten as cited in current claims 46-46.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to fill the opening with titanium or tungsten because the titanium or tungsten is commonly used to prevent undesirable or detrimental reactions in the contact region and provide a high-performance electron emitting device capable of emitting a large amount of electrons, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the desired use.

Claim 48 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Ying et al. in view of the following remark.

Ying et al. teaches the claimed invention as cited in claim 40 including metal as the electrically conductive material is pore filler [col 9, lines 65], but fails to teaches the electrically conductive material comprises titanium and the electrically conductive material comprises tungsten as cited in current claims 40 and 47.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to fill the opening with titanium or tungsten because the titanium or tungsten is commonly used to prevent undesirable or detrimental reactions in the contact region and provide a high-performance electron emitting device capable of emitting a

Application/Control Number: 10/810,779

Art Unit: 2818

large amount of electrons, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use.

Claims 40 and 41 are rejected under 35 USC 102 (b) as being anticipated by Iwasaki et al. (2001/0028872 A1).

Iwasaki et al. teach a circuit construction, comprising:

a substrate 11/33;

substantially crystalline electrically insulative material 13 over the substrate 11 [0195]; a plurality of openings 14 extending within the substantially crystalline electrically insulative material; and electrically conductive material 111/233/141 [0136] within the openings and corresponding to quantum dots [0250].

Regarding claim 41, the substrate is a semiconductor substrate 11/33.

Claims 42 and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Iwasaki et al. in view of the following remark.

Iwasaki et al. teaches the claimed invention as cited in independent claim 40 including metal as the electrically conductive material is filler in nanohole [0246], but fails to teaches the electrically conductive material comprises titanium and the

electrically conductive material comprises tungsten as cited in current claims 42-43.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to fill the opening with titanium or tungsten because the titanium or tungsten is commonly used to prevent undesirable or detrimental reactions in the contact region and provide a high-performance electron emitting device capable of emitting a large amount of electrons, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the desired use.

If Applicants are aware of better art than that which has been cited, they are required to call such to attention of the examiner.

When responding to the office action, Applicants' are advice to provide the examiner with the line numbers and page numbers in the application and/or references cited to assist the examiner to locate the appropriate paragraphs.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire 3 (three) months and 0 (zero) day from the day of this letter. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned (see M.P.E.P 710.02(b)).

Application/Control Number: 10/810,779 Page 8

Art Unit: 2818

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dung A. Le whose telephone number is (571) 272-1784. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Tuesday and Thursday 6:00am- 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Nelms can be reached on (571) 272-1787. The central fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (571)272-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DUNG A. LE // U Primary Examiner Art Unit 2818